



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, April 20-30, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Enteritis.....	3	105
Meningitis.....	4	61
Tuberculosis.....	5	27
Cardiopathy.....	1	79
Nephritis.....	2	120
Uremia.....	1	120
Senility.....	1	154
Infiltration, urinary.....	1	124
Debility, congenital.....	1	151
Cancer of the tongue.....	1	39
Shock, traumatic.....	1	166
Eclampsia, post-partum.....	1	138
Disease of the arteries (unqualified).....	2	81
Total.....	25

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 19.01.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Quarantine against Peruvian ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 18, as follows, Week ended April 16, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 64, as follows: Yellow fever, 8; fevers without classification, 13; tuberculosis, 6; whooping cough, 3; dysentery, 5; all other causes, 29.

On April 10 the steamship *Tucapel* cleared for Panama with a crew of 88, 2 cabin and 5 steerage passengers; all told, 95. This steamer came from Panama, bound for Valparaiso, but her itinerary was changed here and she was returned to the former city.

At the mouth of the river she was met by the steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, and exchanged passengers, with which she proceeded to Panama.

The nonintercourse quarantine established against ports south because of the reported presence of bubonic plague has been partially raised. Vessels are now admitted "incomunicado" for the purpose of discharging cargo and taking on passengers and cargo. No passengers from the south are admitted at this port, but it is possible for them to cross over from Tumbez to Santa Rosa and come here. Because of the quarantine regulations in force here I can not go on board a vessel from the south to examine it or the crew.

The Clayton fumigating apparatus has been put in service and is doing very effective work, but dead rats are dumped into the river by the bucketfuls.

The board of health is actively engaged cleaning the city. For this purpose it has been divided into sections, each under the direction of a member of the board who superintends a house-to-house inspection and orders such sanitary measures to be taken as he thinks necessary.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Quarantine regulations adopted by the Guayaquil board of health
April 9, 1904.*

1. Any ship on which any case of (confirmed or suspicious) bubonic plague or other infectious or contagious disease occurs, is absolutely denied entrance into this or any other harbor of this Republic.

2. Ships arriving from any port infected or suspected of being infected, but which have had no sickness on board, will be allowed to discharge and load only after having been thoroughly disinfected, and then only under strict incommunication.

3. The disinfection of the holds, cabins, and saloons will be made by sulphur gas produced by the Clayton apparatus; and that the said disinfection may be as complete as possible, the master is required to furnish those in charge of the work with the necessary members of the crew and also a plan of the ship in which all the compartments are clearly indicated.

4. The disinfection will be done only by the physician placed in charge by the board of health to superintend the work, one mechanic, and two assistants.

5. The disinfection of each compartment for cargo and other parts of the ship will last at least one hour, the strength of the gas used being at least 10 per cent. This operation will be somewhat longer in those compartments filled with merchandise.

6. Steamers will anchor between the gas works and the Guasmo.^a

7. The work of loading and discharging will be allowed only up to 6 p. m., and under no consideration will work be allowed to continue at night.

8. No employee, whatever his position, will be allowed on shore or in direct communication with the lighters alongside the ship, and vice versa. The captain of the port and the inspector of customs are charged with the strict enforcement of these regulations.

9. Passengers coming from ports infected or suspected of being infected will not be allowed to land before a quarantine station is established. Then other regulations will be enacted.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Extracts from dispatches from the Ecuadorean diplomatic officers in
Peru and Chile relative to plague conditions.*

Lima, April 9.—Last two days 6 cases, 2 deaths.

Lima, April 11.—Yesterday 10 cases, 2 deaths.

Santiago de Chile, April 11.—Confirm previous cable. Small port of Coloso opened to prevent ships having to go to Antofogasta.

Lima, April 12.—Yesterday 9 cases, 3 deaths—plague. Distributed especially around river neighborhood and under bridge.

Lima, April 14.—Day before yesterday 9 cases, including 2 at Matucuna and 1 at Chosica, 2 deaths. Yesterday 4 cases, 1 at Baranco, 5 deaths.

Lima, April 17.—Last three days 4 new cases, 4 deaths.

^aThe anchorage referred to in section 6 is about 2 miles below the city.